

Sections 2 to 3

Students' visuals for the timeline will vary.

404 B.C.E.: Peloponnesian War ends.

338 B.C.E.: King Philip of Macedonia conquers most of Greece.

336 B.C.E.: King Philip is murdered, and his son, Alexander, becomes king.

334 B.C.E.: Alexander invades Asia Minor.

1. Quarreling between Athens and Sparta led to the Peloponnesian War. Other city-states were also drawn in to the war as allies of either Athens or Sparta. Sparta won the war and became the most powerful city-state in Greece for a time.
2. When the Greeks were at war, they were not aware that Macedonia was getting stronger. King Philip had been unifying his country and creating a well-trained army. Philip was able to conquer the Greeks because the Peloponnesian War had left them weak and divided.
3. Alexander was well trained to be a leader because, as a youth, he had been tutored by the Greek philosopher Aristotle. Aristotle had taught Alexander public speaking, science, philosophy, and an appreciation of Greek culture.
4. Alexander planned to create an empire by using a strategy of terror and kindness. He would destroy the towns and cities that resisted him, and sell their people into slavery. He would help rebuild the towns and cities that surrendered.

Section 4

1. Check that students' shading on their maps corresponds to the shaded areas on the map in Section 4 of *History Alive! The Ancient World*.
2. On the map, students should circle at least two of the following labels: Macedonia, Egypt, Persian Empire.
3. Captions will vary. Possible caption: Alexander brought much of the known world at that time under his rule. The vast size of the empire might have created the problem of how to

control that many diverse peoples across such a large area.

Section 5

Answers will vary. Possible answers: Alexander deeply admired Greek culture and hoped that Greek culture would blend with the varied cultures of the people he had conquered. He built Greek-style cities, including Alexandria. Greeks settled in these cities, bringing with them Greek laws, art, and literature. He also required soldiers and officials to speak only Greek.

Section 6

Answers will vary. Possible answers: Alexander used religion to inspire loyalty among his followers and the people he had conquered. He honored Egyptian and Persian gods. He also encouraged the idea that he was a god.

Section 7

Answers will vary. Possible answers: Alexander adopted some of the practices of other cultures to show respect for the customs of the people he had conquered. In Persia, he adopted the Persian system of government and borrowed Persian customs. He encouraged marriage between Macedonians and Persians. He himself married the daughter of Darius, the Persian king.

Section 8

Answers will vary. Possible answers: After Alexander's death, his empire crumbled. Settlers left the cities he had constructed, and the cities fell into ruin. His generals fought each other for control of the empire. The empire was eventually divided into three separate kingdoms.